Vol. 12. THE No. 573

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET STREET.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1797.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all perfons who have any demands againft the eftate of Jacob Bauſman, deceaſed, to bring them in properly atteſted, and all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make immediate payment.

On MONDAY, the 11th day of September next, at the dwelling houſe of Elizabeth Bauſman, oppoſite the town of Pittſburgh, will be ſold by public auction, all the perſonal property of the ſaid Jacob Bauſman, conſiſting of *Houſhold Furniture, Feather Beds and Beding, Horſes, Cows, Sheep, Hogs, Wagon, Cart, Three Stills and Veſſels, a quantity of Gin and Whiſkey, &c. &c. &c.* The ſale will begin at ten o'clock on that day, and continue from day to day until the whole is ſold. Due attendance and reaſonable credit will be given by,

ELIZABETH BAUSMAN, admin'x.
JOHN WILKINS, adminiſtrator.
Auguſt 16, 1797

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons indebted to Jacob Byerly, merchant, lately degeaſed at the houſe of Joſeph Byerley, of North Huntington townſhip, in the county of Weſtmoreland, to prepare to make immediate payment to the ſaid Byerly who has adminiſtered upon the eſtate of the deceaſed, and all ſuch as have any juſt claims againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to exhibit them duly authenticated to the ſubſcriber; and notice is alſo given to all thoſe who have become purchaſers at the late vendue of Store Goods belonging to ſaid eſtate, to call upon the ſubſcriber without delay, and tender ſufficient ſecurity for the debts then contracted, agreeable to the conditions of ſaid vendue.

JOSEPH BYERLY, adminiſtrator.
North Huntingdon townſhip,
Auguſt 12, 1797

For Sale,

IN the Reſerved Traſt, oppoſite Pittſburgh Out Lot No. 11, and in Lot No. 89—an indiſputable title will be given. For terms and other particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber.

JOHN MEASON.
Lowry's Run, Auguſt 15, 1797.

WHEREAS Thomas Larſen, of Deer townſhip, in the county of Allegheny fraudulently obtained a note of the ſubſcriber, for ſix pounds, dated the latter end of June laſt, I do hereby forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid note, as I am determined not to pay it unleſs compelled by law.

JOHN M'GOWAN.
Auguſt 9, 1797.

Hemp Wanted.

A GENEROUS price will be given by the ſubſcribers for found, clean HEMP, at the Rope walk in Pittſburgh, where Ropes of all kinds may be had.

IRWIN & M'LEOD.
Auguſt 18, 1797.

Came to the plantation

of the ſubſcriber in May laſt, a bright bay horſe, three years old, his near hind foot white, and branded with R. B. on the near ſhoulder and buttock. The owner is deſired to come, prove property pay charges, and take him away.

GEORGE DEWOOD.
Monteſre's Run, Auguſt 17th, 1797.

Came to the plantation of the

ſubſcriber in Pitt townſhip, Allegheny county, ſix miles from Pittſburgh, and one mile from the Monongahela river, Two Mares, one a black, about 15 hands high, 12 or 13 years old, no brand or ear mark, had on when taken up a bell tied with a piece of rope; the other a ſmall Bay Mare, 13 hands high, much marked with the ſaddle, has a bell on faſtened with a leather ſtrap, and buckled with a ſhoe buckle, marked on the near ſhoulder J. B. a half crop in the right ear, and has had the pole evil. The owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JAMES IRWIN.
Auguſt 2, 1797.

Plank, Boards and Scantling,

of different kinds of wood, either green or ſeaſoned, to the amount of 50,000 feet or leſs, may be had at the ſubſcriber's mill, near Col. Cock's, in the Forks of Yough; they will be delivered at the mill, on the Monongahela bank, or at Pittſburgh landing.

JOSEPH DOWNER.
Auguſt 9, 1797.

He has alſo an Organ ſuitable either for Church or Chamber, which he will diſpoſe of.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber on Sunday night laſt, a Bay (or rather between a bay and a dun colour) Mare, about 14 hands and an half high, blind of the left eye, a lump between her ears like the pole evil, both her hind feet white, a natural trotter, and well made; likewiſe, a brown Horſe with a large ſtar in his forehead, a white ring on his belly underneath the girth, and a heavy mane. It is ſuppoſed that a certain John Hughes who went off the ſame night, has ſtolen them, for he took with him a woman, and a child about nine months old, the woman is pock marked, and ſpeaks broken Engliſh. Hughes had on a ſtriped nankeen coat, and a new fur hat, by trade a taylor, and fond of liquor. Whoever ſecures the thief ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and delivers the Horſes to the owner, ſhall receive Twenty Dollars Reward and reaſonable charges paid by the ſubſcriber living in Indian creek Valley, near Perkey's mill.

PETER BOUGHER.
July 29, 1797.

WHEREAS ſome perſon or perſons have lately cut and carried off large quantities of timber from the lands of the ſubſcriber, lying weſt and adjoining the town of M'Intoſh at the mouth of Beaver creek, in the county of Allegheny.

To puniſh ſuch tranſgreſſors, and prevent ſimilar abuſes in future, I will give a reward of FIVE DOLLARS on the conviction of each perſon ſo offending. Any information given to JOHN SIMONSON, Attorney at Law in the town of Waſhington, will meet with proper attention.

JAMES STRAWBRIDGE.
Philadelphia, Feb. 3, 1797.

N. B. The lands here alluded to, are for Sale. For terms apply as above. tf

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TO BE SOLD,

ON the premiſes, on the 21ſt of this inſt. a conſiderable number of Town and Out Lots in, adjoining to and near the town of Brownſville, late the property of Thomas Brown, deceaſed. The Out Lots will contain from one to ten acres, or more, as will ſuit the purchaſer. The ſale to begin at 10 o'clock on ſaid day, where attendance and credit will be given, by

SAMUEL JACKSON,
THOMAS GREGG, } *Executors.*
Auguſt 7, 1797.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber living in Weſtmoreland county, North Huntington townſhip, on the 17th of July, a black Mare, 15 hands high, has a ſtar in her forehead, ſhod all round, trots, ſhe had iron fetters on when ſhe went away. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare and delivers her to Wm. Dunning, in Pittſburgh, or to the ſubſcriber ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

JOHN DUNNING.
Auguſt 5, 1797.

WHEREAS I have given five promiſſory notes dated the 8th of April laſt, or within a few days of that time, one of them for £. 7 10, one for 200 gallons of whiſkey, one for a ſtill, and two for £. 38 15 each, to a certain Charles Johnſton and James Davidſon of Allegheny county, for a tract of land, but I have good reaſon to believe that they cannot make me a title to ſaid land agreeable to bargain, I hereby caution all perſons from taking aſſignment on ſaid notes, as I am determined not to pay them until I am ſecured in the title of ſaid land.

SAMUEL KINKEAD.
July 27, 1797.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of Patrick Murphy, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them forward, properly authenticated, and receive payment—and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to take notice, that unleſs they make payment in three weeks from this date, they will be proceeded againſt in the moſt ſummary way.

MARY MURPHY, adminiſtratrix.
EBENEZER DENNY, adminiſtr.
Pittſburgh, Auguſt 12, 1797.

To be Rented.

A TWO Story Frame Houſe, together with a large Kitchen and good Stable, and a garden paled in, ſituate on the corner of the public ſquare in M'Kee's Port, and is well calculated for a ſtore or tavern. For particulars apply to Doctor JAMES IRWIN in M'Kee's Port. Auguſt 9, 1797.

Robert Williams,

HAS juſt received and is now opening at his Store in GREENSBURGH, a neat and general aſſortment of *MERCHANDIZE*, well adapted to the preſent and enſuing ſeaſon, conſiſting of Dry Goods and Groceries, Queens ware and Hard ware, &c. and a quantity of Shingle Nails, which he will ſell on reaſonable terms for Caſh, Deer ſkins, Bear ſkins, &c.

Auguſt 2, 1797.

SENECCA OIL,

For Sale, by the ſubſcriber, either by the ſmall or large quantity.

JEREMIAH BARKER.
Pittſburgh, Auguſt 2, 1797.

N. B. Thoſe indebted either by bond, note or book account are requeſted to call and pay off, or ſuits will be commenced againſt them without reſpect to perſons.

AGREEABLY to a late act of aſſembly entitled, "an act to provide for the ſettlement of the eſtates of deceaſed officers and ſoldiers, who ſerved in the Pennſylvania line during the late war," NOTICE is hereby given to all and every perſon or perſons, who have received letters of adminiſtration (and have not ſettled their accounts) upon the eſtates of deceaſed officers and ſoldiers aforeſaid, who have died inteſtate and without heirs, to come in within SIXTY Days from the date hereof, and file in my office the names of their inteſtate, and the date of their letters of adminiſtration, and to be prepared within Thirty days from the time of ſuch coming in to ſettle their accounts with me, and pay their reſpective balances.

NOTICE is alſo given, to all thoſe who have adminiſtered on any eſtate before the firſt day of Auguſt 1796, and have not made ſettlement, are hereby required to make ſettlement of their adminiſtration the firſt Monday in September next, otherwiſe their bonds will be put in force againſt them.

SAMUEL JONES, Regiſter
Allegheny County.
Pittſburgh, July 29, 1797.

Sutton & Dunſeth,

GUNSMITHS.

INFORM their friends and the public in general that they carry on ſaid buſineſs in the Borough of Pittſburgh, next door to Mr. Horner's ſtore in Market Street, where they make Rifles, Smooth bores, Fowling Pieces and Piſtols, of the neateſt and beſt quality, either by wholeſale or retail. The price of Rifles is from 15 to 35 dollars, Smooth bores from 13 to 25 dollars, Fowling Pieces from 12 to 18 dollars, Rifle Piſtols from 15 to 22 dollars. They conſtantly keep the beſt Rifle Powder for ſale. Two apprentice wanted to the above buſineſs.

Auguſt 3, 1797.

N. B. There has been a number of Guns left with us to repair upwards of a year ago, if the owners do not make ſpeedy application for them, they will be ſold to pay for the repairing.

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE.

A Valuable weather boarded two ſtory Log Houſe and a Lot of Ground, ſituate in Water ſtreet in the town of Pittſburgh, marked in Col. Woods's plan of ſaid town No. 202, 60 feet in front, and in depth 160 feet, bounded north-weſtwardly by Front ſtreet, ſouth-eaſtwardly by Grant ſtreet, ſouth-weſtwardly by Water ſtreet, and north weſtwardly by Lot No. 201; the dwelling Houſe is 25 feet front, and in depth 48 feet, compleatly lathed and plaiſtered, the lower room of which is very neatly finiſhed and painted; an excellent draw well near the front door. The whole lot, except ten feet, well enclоſed. The terms of ſale will be made known by the ſubſcriber living on the premiſes. *GASPER ABRAHAM.*
Pittſburgh, Auguſt 2, 1797.

A certain John Hancock of

Kentucky left a Mare with the ſubſcriber on the 9th of March laſt, and engaged to take her away by the firſt of May, but as ſaid Hancock hath not come and taken her away, I hereby give notice that if ſhe is not taken away before the 26th of Auguſt next, ſhe will on that day be ſold to pay for her keeping. RALPH STEWART.
Fayette county, Franklin townſhip, July 15, 1797.

Juſt opening and for ſale at Mrs. Wilſon's on the Bank, a large aſſortment of the following articles, viz.

BROAD and ſoreſt cloths, plain and printed caſſimers, thickſetts and cords, printed, marſeilles and other waiſtcoating, dimity and muſlinets, clouded parkeens and gingums, mens' and womens' cotton ſtockings, a great variety of printed cottons and calicoes, 6-4 and 4-4 book and jacconet tamboured and plain muſlins, muſlin handkerchiefs and ſhawls with fancy borders and a variety of other articles which will be ſold wholeſale and retail at Philadelphia prices, for caſh only, by

DAVID WALLACE.
Pittſburgh, Auguſt 2, 1797.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, June 7.

THE mutiny at the Nore had not ſubſided. A full Board of Admiralty, June 6, ſigned a declaration that the ſhips were in a ſtate of rebellion. The acts of Parliment for preventing mutiny had received the aſſent of the king, and been ſent to Sheerneſs. On the 6th of June, Sir E. Gower hoiſted his flag on board the Neptune—ſhe is to be joined by ſome ſhips expected to be round in the Downs. By order of Government, the buoys of the ſeveral ſands and channels are all cut away between the Nore and the Downs, and 1000l. offered for the apprehenſion of Parker, Preſident of the mutineers.

June 8.

Admiral Curtis paſſed the Godwin Sands five ſhips of the line, on his way to join Admiral Duncan, who is cruiſing off the Texel. The Dutch fleet is not out. Capt. Wills, of the Lancaſter, arrived at the Admiralty, with overtures from his crew for pardon. Captain Knight, of the Montague, who had been to London on his parole, returned with the new acts of Parliament, the acts declaring the ſhips in a ſtate of rebellion, and the determination of Government to coerce obedience. On which, the crews of the frigates manifeſted a diſpoſition to return to their duty. The Serapis ſtore ſhip of 44 guns, and a ſloop of war, returning to duty, attempting to eſcape, were fired on by the mutineers and much ſhattered.

June, 9 & 10.

No proſpect of ſubmiſſion among the ſhips The propoſitions made by the delegates to the Admiralty were not granted by the Miniſtry, and no alternative remained but force. Two ſhips, the Leonard, of 50 guns, and Repulſe, of 64 guns, returning to obedience, cut their cables and drifted off, to eſcape from the mutineers. They were fired on by the Monmouth and the Monarch for an hour. They received ſome damage, but got off.

The Ardent made her eſcape. The red flag was taken down on board the mutineers, and the veſſels which had been detained by the mutineers were permitted to ſail—and they proceeded to London. Afterwards the red flag was again hoiſted. The Neptune, Admiral Gower, of 98 guns, and the Agincourt, of 64, dropped down the river.—The delegates, finding ſome of their companions had deſerted them, intimated a wiſh to ſubmit, on condition of pardon—ſtruck the red flag and hoiſted the union flag; but finding government determined to puniſh the ringleaders, again hoiſted the flag of defiance. It was flying on board 16 ſail.

This is the lateſt account in the paper of the 12th. Some broadſides were exchanged between the Monmouth and Ardent, as the latter attempted to eſcape, by which the former had 10 men killed—the firſt lieutenan of the Repulſe alſo loſt a leg.

Other advices are that the king of Pruſſia has nearly recovered his health, and is making ſome military arrangements.

Barthelemi has accepted his appointment to the Directory; he arrived at Paris June 5, and was received with as much parade and reſpect as a Roman conqueror.

Preparations are making at Alicant, Carthagena and Malaga for 30,000 French troops, deſtined for the ſiege of Gibraltar.

The French troops to the number of 7000 entered Venice on the 16th of May, & took poſſeſſion of the city and fleet of 60 or 70 ſail, great and ſmall.

notices from government have been left with all house-holders, to hold themselves in readiness to arm in defence of their country.

The merchants and ship owners have had a meeting on the exchange, and entered into the most spirited resolutions to support government.

A captain of a neutral vessel had brought intelligence from the Texel, that a serious mutiny prevailed in the Dutch fleet, and that the seamen complained of want of provisions, and had sent ashore the troops destined for the intended expedition.

Lord Bridport's fleet, it is said, is to be brought round to the Nore, and the delegates are to be demanded out of each ship; if they are not delivered up, his lordship's fleet is to attack that of the Nore. It is obvious that the success of this measure must greatly depend upon the sentiments of the grand fleet with regard to the conduct of the crews of the ships at the Nore. It would certainly be of importance to ascertain correctly the manner in which the seamen of the grand fleet are inclined to act, before they be brought in sight of that of the Nore.

Parker, on being told that 1000l. were offered for his head, is reported to have answered with a smile, "I did not know that I was of so much consequence." If the following statement be true, however; it had like to have been no small matter:

"Captain Hart, of a corn ship from Whitby, was on Tuesday evening ordered under the stern of the Sandwich; and Parker coming to the galley, was recognized by Capt. Hart as an old acquaintance! Upon which Parker ordered the pinnace to be manned; and accompanied by another delegate, went on board the corn ship where they dined. In the evening, Captain Hart taking advantage of the tide, weighed anchor and was drifting up the river. In five minutes he would have been out of reach of the Sandwich, but a signal was made from the Sandwich for Parker, who opportunely returned. Had he remained ten minutes longer, he would have been without reach of the Sandwich. It was Capt. Hart's design to have brought Parker to London."

ARMING OF THE PEOPLE.

The following is a copy of the plan sent by government to all the parishes in the kingdom, for the purpose of arming every man in this alarming crisis.

PLAN OF A GENERAL ASSOCIATION

Of the inhabitants of to serve without pay, for the protection thereof, in case of any emergency, at the requisition of the civil power, to be submitted to the consideration of the vestry, to be called for that purpose.

1st. A general association shall be formed, which association shall be composed of householders, and such other inmates as shall be recommended by two householders at least, being themselves members of the association, and approved, if judged necessary, by a committee of the association, to be chosen at a general meeting.

2d. That the members of the association shall put down their names and places of abode in a book to be provided and kept in the vestry for the purpose.

3d. The parish to be divided into districts, the inhabitants in each district, who enroll themselves, to be divided into classes of fifty each, to be commanded by an inhabitant of this district, who shall be considered as captain of the class, and act as such, under a commission from his majesty. This officer to be recommended by a committee of the association to the lord lieutenant. Each class shall carry a flag to distinguish it, and the person who is to carry it, shall be nominated by the captain of the class.

4th. The majority of any class shall be empowered to reject from that class, any individual, whether householder or inmate, who shall appear to them to be an unfit member thereof.

5th. In case of alarm, and at the requisition of the civil power, the class to be assembled at a rendezvous, which shall be previously appointed by the captain.

6th. Place of general rendezvous for all the classes shall be appointed by the committee of association.

7th. All persons enrolling themselves, to furnish their own arms, which arms shall be either firelocks and bayonets, pikes or any other arms which shall be approved of by the committee.

8. A list of the members in each class to be made, and a copy lodged with each member in that class, together with a copy of such instructions, signed by the captain of the class, as may be found necessary for their more speedily collecting together in case of alarm, and for regulating the proper quantity of ammunition which each member, furnished with a firelock, shall constantly be provided with.

9th. No member of the association to be required to meet to exercise, but each class may be mustered with their arms by its captain, at such convenient and stated times as shall be agreed upon; those who furnish themselves with firelocks will at their request be allowed a serjeant or corporal by government, to teach them the use of fire-arms, in order that they more conveniently may act together, either in separate classes, or jointly with others in the same class, as shall be agreed upon by the members of the association.—This will be to be determined in each parish, upon a consideration of what may best suit the mutual convenience of the several members, according to their relative situations, in point of neighbourhood, and to the arms they mean to furnish themselves with.

10. A hat and feather, or some other mark of distinction to be adopted, or those provided with firelocks, if formed into classes by themselves, to have a uniform if they chuse it.—[This will be governed by the agreement which the association shall come to upon the 9th article.]

11th. Not to go out of the parish except of their own accord.

12th. No person who is engaged in any military corps, or other associations, to be appointed as captain; but such persons may enrol themselves, and only engage to join this association when not called away by other duties.

N. B. The above plan is only suggested as a general outline, which may be varied and modified in such a manner as may best suit the local situation and convenience of the inhabitants of such parishes, as shall think proper to associate for the mutual security and protection of themselves and their property; upon the principles here last laid down.

As some small expence must necessarily be incurred for the purchase of flags for the different classes, paying for the stamps of the commissions (his majesty being graciously pleased to grant them free of every other expence) and some other trifling incidental charges a subscription to be opened, where every householder who approves of this plan, and will give it his support may subscribe any small sum that he pleases, not exceeding the amount of shillings to defray the same.

Such female householders as are willing to signify their approbation of this plan, and give their support to it, to be requested to authorise some householder in the parish, who is himself a member of the association, to sign their names, and to attest that it is by their authority: and in that case such a female householder may, in concurrence with another householder, being a member of the association, recommend any householders or inmates, being proper persons, to join in the association, and the person so recommended shall be enroled in like manner as other members of the association.

Yesterday an express arrived at Mr. Dundas's office from Sheerness, bringing advice that the Serapis store ship, of 44 guns, Capt. Duncan, and a sloop of war, had escaped from the mutinous fleet in the night; but the Serapis is very much damaged from the shot of the rebel ships. Two other ships attempted to escape, but were overpowered. All communication between the shore and this fleet is cut off.

WOOLWICH, June 6.

Sir Erasmus Gower hoisted his broad pendant this day on board the Neptune, of 98 guns; when a considerable body of officers, both of the royal navy, and also the India company's service, came on board, and entered to serve as volunteers. Her destination is not avowedly declared, but it is thought to be against the Sandwich at the Nore: she is to be accompanied by five gun boats, and three large frigates at Deptford, and will drop down the next spring tides at the end of this week, and pay her first visit to the Lancaster, at Long Reach; by that time the king's ships intended to act in concert with her at the Nore are expected to be round in the Downs.

All the gun boats here are equipped; we suppose them destined to act against the Lancaster in the Long Reach; which still continues in revolt, though she has not hoisted the red flag. The Neptune, of 98 guns, is also expected to sail every tide, under the command of Sir Erasmus Gower, to lay along side the Lancaster, and enforce her to subjection.

SHEERNESS, June 12.

Captain Cobb arrived here this afternoon, express from the admiralty. The dispatches brought by him are said to contain the determination of government to accept of nothing less than an unconditional surrender of the mutinous crews; the particular case of the delegates to be afterwards decided upon according to circumstances, and at their discretion. A communication to this effect was instantly made to the fleet, in consequence of which, it is reported, that 14 or 15 red flags are now flying at the Nore.

PARIS, May 13.

Our consul general at Philadelphia has been ordered by the Directory to perform the functions of minister plenipotentiary to the Congress; and of course the report of war having been declared against America, is without foundation.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

1 Prairial, May 20.

The Executive Directory to the War Minister.

It is to the courage of the French armies, citizen minister, that the Republic and Europe are indebted for the cessation of hostilities; it is only by keeping them complete, by being able to present to the enemy those commanding and victorious bodies, that they can contribute efficaciously to accelerate the definitive conclusion of peace. It is therefore necessary, that till that period shall arrive, the brave defenders of their country, should abstain from demanding either absolute or limited discharges, and that you, citizen minister, should determine not to grant any.—But though the desire of peace prevents us from recalling, at this moment, from the armies, the brave defenders who compose it, we think, that as the effusion of blood has ceased by the signing and ratifying of the preliminaries of peace, and as every thing favours the presumption that the negociation will be attended with the most happy success, the armies may, during the remainder of their continuance, maintain themselves on a respectable footing; without receiving any considerable reinforcements. Those which are necessary to the complement of some companies are very inconsiderable, and if it is not yet possible to suffer those of the military who are absent on leave, to remain at home, we may at least act with less severity, and exempt all those who are married, and those whose presence is therefore more necessary to their families from returning.

In the mean while, and until this measure can be made general, the executive directory will continue to grant exemptions to such soldiers as are at home, and whose services may be more usefully employed for the Republic in some other line than that of the army. It is with extraordinary satisfaction, citizen minister, that the executive directory announces to you this first happy consequence of the dawn of peace, and that it invites you to assist them in its operations in this respect, as far as can be done without injuring the perfect integrity of the armies, and consequently the success of the negociations, and the definitive conclusion of the peace.

LETOURNEUR, President.
LEGARDE, Sec. Gen.

American Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, August 8.

IMPORTANT.

[If we judge correctly, the following address of Barthelemi, on his entering upon his office, is the most important communication we have from Europe; as it bears to the public a decided determination to bring about a general peace.] (Minerva.

FRANCE.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

19 Prairial, June 7.

After receiving from his new colleagues the fraternal embrace, citizen Barthelemi was installed into the office of member of the directory, on which he addressed his colleagues to the following effect:

"Citizen Directors,

"The first sentiment that occurred to my mind, on receiving from the national representation the right of a seat among you, was a conviction of my incapacity. A distant spectator of the glory of the French republic, and struck with admiration at her prosperity, I knew not to what cause I ought to ascribe this excess of kindness and confidence, which called me to the exercise of the first office in the state. But soon forgetting my incapacity, I became sensible of my good fortune.—To contibute at the close of a glorious revolution, to the consolidation of its happy effects, to preside at the execution of the laws, to cooperate with you and the legislative body in repairing the mischiefs necessarily produced by a long and dreadful tempest, is to me a glorious and enviable duty. Need I mention, that on entering upon my office, I cherish the sanguine hope of finding in the directory the foundation of general pacification? I did imagine, that after a grand display of power and energy, the French republic [illegible] just and pacific line of conduct, and [illegible] disposition to treat with her [illegible] enemies. The duration of [illegible] ranteed by their justice; and justice [illegible] deration, after victory, will be the [illegible] of that permanent peace, which ought [illegible] to confirm and consolidate that co[illegible] which France has acquired. Accept [illegible] directors, the assurance of my inv[illegible] tachment to that constitution. Acc[illegible] sentiments of respect and esteem [illegible] due to your characters. I derive the [illegible] gratification from reflecting that our [illegible] under the guidance of the law, will [illegible] mented by reciprocal esteem, affec[illegible] confidence.

The President's reply.

"The Executive Directory receive[illegible] the most glowing sentiments of joy in[illegible] bosom, the man whom the confidence of [illegible] representatives of the people has [illegible] participate in their labors. In those [illegible] gee and difficulty you succeeded, dear colleague, in making the republic respected abroad, in securing to her interest her old faithful allies, and in neutralizing the [illegible] nity of those who attempted to incite [illegible] enemies against her. Your extensive knowledge, and the spirit of moderation which influences your conduct, are the surest pledges of the success with which you will cooperate with us in the accomplishment of our principal object—peace. The soundness of your principles is likewise a guarantee that we shall establish that desirable event on a just basis, and on terms highly honorable.—Remote from the scene of conflicting parties, who have so long kept the nation in a state of convulsion, you will be an impartial judge; and your efforts united to ours, for the suppression of faction, will be a favorable omen of its speedy extinction. We hope on a review of the conduct of the directory, and observing the unanimity that prevails among the members, that you will return esteem for esteem, and will join with them in the sentiments they retain for the talents, the probity and civic virtues of their old colleague Letourneur, which were so conspicuous in the eighteen months that he remained in the eminent situation which you are about to fill.

The ceremony was announced to the public by the discharge of artillery.

PHILADELPHIA, August 11.

Saturday last arrived the ship America, Capt. Ewing, 52 days from Hamburgh. Capt. E. sailed from that port on the 13th of June; on the 15th he passed through the British fleet under admiral Duncan, of 28 sail, and from the officer by whom he was boarded, was informed that good order and discipline had been re-established on board the ships at the Nore, and that several of those ships were then in the fleet. On the 16th he had a view of the Dutch fleet in the Texel, and had a gun fired at him by an English cutter reconnoitering. On the 17th, being off Dover, a boat came from the shore, and Captain Ewing enquired for intelligence, was informed that Mr. Pitt was removed from office, and that the disturbances among the sailors of the men of war were settled.

Pittsburgh, August 26.

The Legislature of this State, are to meet in the City of Philadelphia, on Monday next, the 28th instant, agreeable to adjournment.

TO THE PRINTERS OF NEWSPAPERS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Gentlemen,

The subject of the following observations being of general importance, I request you will publish them in your several Papers, and oblige

A NATIVE AMERICAN.

There are few political duties more important, but like other important duties there are few less attended to, than the duty of Election. If representation be intended to express the will of the citizens, surely none but citizens ought to be suffered to meddle with elections. For if others than citizens interfere, elections are no longer pure, representation is no longer an expression of the will of the people, but a corrupt and interested source of adulterated opinions.

The inhabitants of this state may be divided into several classes. First, Natives qualified to vote at elections. Second, Natives not qualified to vote and third, Emigrants into this state. This last class may be divided into other classes; 1st, emigrants from some other of the United States, and not of this state, and resident here long enough to be qualified to vote. 2d. Emigrants

other states, and therefore of this state, but not resident here long enough to be qualified to vote. 3d. Emigrants from foreign countries, who have become citizens of this state, and qualified to vote. 4th. Emigrants from foreign countries, who have not become citizens of this state, and are not qualified to vote.

With respect to emigrants from other states, there is such a general analogy between the governments of the several states, that there is less danger to be apprehended from their opinions on our representation. But when we reflect on the vast number of emigrants from foreign countries, spread every where through the United States, and the prodigious discordancy between the principles of their governments and ours, we must view with some apprehension the effect of their interference in our elections, till they have been long enough among us, in some measure to forget their own prejudices, and adopt ours. In all governments, but especially in a Democratic government, opinion is the support of the government, and unless the opinion of the electors harmonize with the principles of our government, the voice of our representation will be at war with the principles of our constitution, and our government will gradually or suddenly be subverted—A fearful reflection! when we survey the motley variety of our inhabitants, and the careless conduct of our election officers. We have among us French, Germans, English, Scotch, Irish, &c. some who have fled from oppression, some from poverty, and some from the gallows; some who have been bred up in ignorance, some in villainy, some in the bigotry of superstition, some in the delusions of infidelity, some in the chains of despotism, and some in the confusions of anarchy. Of the French, some admire the old tyranny, some the licentiousness, anarchy, and insurrection of the revolution. Of the English some are for a seven years parliament, some for a parliament of one year, some for a republic, some for a limited manarchy, and some for the divine right of kings. Two rebellions within 30 years in Scotland, mark strong passions & prejudices in the minds of the Scotch. —Of the Irish it must be owned, that the permanent examples of riot and mischief, which they see before them at home, render them too often dangerous inhabitants of other countries; and in many instances they carry that hatred, which they bear to their own government, into every other government under which they live. With what an inundation of corruption must such a mass of discordant opinions, principles, manners and habits threaten to overwhelm America, if they are suffered all at once, and before they can be gradually corrected by ours, to interfere in our elections, affect our representation, and operate in our laws? How carefully ought our constitution and our laws to guard against a sudden or great introduction of such foreign and heterogeneous materials into the administration of our government. And how carefully ought our election officers (especially in the present convulsed state of Europe, when the minds of all emigrants from that country must be greatly inflamed) to watch over the execution of the election laws, with all the tenderness of conscience, and sanctity of an oath. For this vigilance and diligence they are answerable both to God and the state: To the state from the obligations of a public duty, every deviation from which is an indictable offence: To God, because they have solemnly called on his name, to witness the manner in which they execute this office. If Judges of a Court of justice, even in small matters, adhere with conscience and exactness to established rules; much more ought the judges of the great court of the citizens, at elections, adhere to the fundamental rules of our government in the most important part of its administration; in that part of it the administration of which affects the whole.—For the satisfaction of such as may not have enquired into the rules which our constitution and laws have laid down for ascertaining, who are entitled to vote at our elections, I shall, in another paper, give a short, but I hope a just, view of the existing laws on this subject; adhering to the distribution of the inhabitants, which I have already stated, into natives of this state, and emigrants into it.

A NATIVE AMERICAN.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Mr. Scull,

IT is a well known fact, that to support an erroneous assertion, and to give it the necessary dress, it requires many others as erroneous; but truth is a rock, against which all the falsehood and malevolence that envy can invent, supported by the most refined sophistry, must finally shiver to atoms.

The animadversions of a Subscriber, in your Gazette of the 12th instant, on the extract of a letter from Ireland, in that of the 5th, are so beautifully dressed off with the flowers of Billingsgate, that to have abandoned them to their own insignificance would have been the best answer; but least this hero of the pen should glory in his performance, I shall beg leave to make a few remarks on his production.

He approves of Mr. Colerick's rejecting the extract of the Irish letter; this is a candid acknowledgement, for he not only approves of the rejection of any thing that bears the stamp of truth, but would write "totally inadmissible," on every sentence that tends to expose to public view the insidious pursuits of the British government. He says, if you had known the sentiments and views of those who sent it, you would have refused it too.—In other words, had your paper been devoted to a certain party, it would not have appeared—a very modest insinuation indeed. In the name of common sense, what views could any person have in publishing the extract, but that the public might know the true state of that country, for which so many are interested.

Gracious heavens! Why are the Irish to be stigmatized traitors, ruffians, and assassins, for endeavouring to obtain a reform in their government, and by an American too? I am not a little astonished at such declarations—well knowing that every real American is solicitous that the rights of man should reign predominant throughout the world. Is there no cause of complaint in that distressed country whose blood and treasure have for centuries past been wantonly squandered away at the pleasure of every British sycophant, and of late have not their civil magistrates been suspended from their offices, and have not the officers of a merciless soldiery been appointed in their room, who before they would accept of their appointments, required an act of parliament to indemnify them for any actions, that might be committed by them or their order; and have not hundreds of innocent men been dragged from their wives and families, forced on board ships of war to fight against freedom and France; others are chained to the earth in dungeons, where the dawn of day scarce ever enters, and to crown all, have not the people in many instances been denied of that universal right, trial by jury, but condemned like dogs to be shot down in the streets. I defy the enemies of the French revolution to charge that nation, in its greatest confusion, with such refined tyranny; but what are all those enormities when compared with the heart-felt satisfaction of keeping the swinish multitude in awe (and agreeable to the late words of a high born character in Britain) I suppose this modest subscriber would term these cruelties, the mildness of government—but from such mildness, good Lord deliver us and our posterity.

He asks, why was not the name of the letter writer given, that we might be able to judge of the weight due to his report? This should have had no weight with this noble gentleman, for unless the writer had stooped to the mean artifice of fabrication (with which he is charged) and blazoned up a name with his grace, my lord, &c. &c. &c. this is the gilding that the letter wanted to make it pass current with those who alone doubted its authenticity—away with the single name of gentleman, it is fit for nothing but the ridicule of those who are sighing after such titles as the above.

He states, that if your readers would know the true reason why the province of Ulster is declared in a state of rebellion, they may see it in the report of the committee of the Irish House of Commons. Take him on his own ground, and he will not gain any advantage—for even the report of that committee reflects eternal honor on the United Irishmen. The following is a part thereof:

"The committee again take occasion to observe, that it appears from these papers that the United Irishmen made a pretext of reform and emancipation to cover a design to subvert instead of amending the constitution. In further corroboration of the opinion they transcribe a paper called the Donaghadee resolutions, in which it is emphatically stated, "To have been the opinion of the best informed statesmen, philosophers, and divines, that all power originates with the people; that when tyrants usurp power, or governors legimately instituted degenerate into tyrants, it becomes the right and duty of the people to take up arms to wrest that power from the hands which abuse it, and restore it to those to whom it belongs." The avowal of the principles contained in these resolutions are considered by the committee as the principal charge—and it appears to me a very extraordinary circumstance that there is an American that would not avow them.

The Declaration of Independence, as well as the Pennsylvania Bill of Rights recognizes the principle in as strong terms as words can express, the perusal of which I recommend to Mr. Subscriber every morning fasting, as an antidote to dispel the vapours of titles, stars and garters that disturb his brain in the night. I cannot guess why he has such an antipathy against the Irish, unless it is because they are generally republicans, and when he brands all those who are endeavouring to obtain a reform of the British government, as a band of ruffians, assassins, &c. what must his opinion of the Americans be, who totally changed their government, and however strong the reason might have been for a change in America, that in Ireland reasons exist TENFOLD stronger no man will deny—yet the republicans of poor little Ireland, only endeavouring to obtain a reform, are to be expelled out of civil society. Let him reverse these titles, and brand their oppressors with them, and then he will be right; but to be right would be morally impossible until he divests himself of his prejudices and brutal passions. His ideas must have been very far spent when he was under the necessity of introducing his very polite anecdote of the Irishman and pedlar—such illiberal sarcasm is beneath the attention of any Irishman.

A FRIEND TO THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

ANECDOTE.

AN honest Spaniard had been long hunting for some office or employment about the court. The monarch, however, and his courtiers were blind to the man's merits, and he passed many years in fruitless expectations; being from day to day promised something, and getting nothing—at last he exclaimed in a passion, "I believe if offices were to rain down from the clouds as thick as hail—not one of them would fall near me.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on the 5th day of September next, at the Court House in Pittsburgh, Fifty acres of land in Moon township, adjoining lands of Andrew Poe, Robert Laughlin, and others, taken in execution as the property of Thomas Johnston, at the suit of David Shaw.

One House and Lot in George Town No. 27, the property of David Shaw at the suit of Samuel Neil.

One hundred and fifty acres of land in Pine township, adjoining the Reserved Tract, James Robinson, Philip Bradley, and others, the property of William Wilson, deceased, at the suit of James Huston.

Fifty acres of land in Pitt township, adjoining lands of James Patterson, James Brotherton, Samuel Ewalt, and the heirs of Conrad Winbiddel, the property of George Croghan, deceased, at the suit of Isaac Powel.

Also, one fourth part of Lot No. 284, in the borough of Pittsburgh, adjoining Lot No. 283, and part of Lot No 284, on Wood street, the property of Samuel Stoops, at the suit of John Meason, all taken in execution, and to be sold by me,

JAMES SAMPLE, sheriff.

August 15, 1797.

A CAUTION.

JAMES SAMPLE, Esq. Sheriff of Allegheny county, having advertised the fourth part of Lot No. 284, in Pittsburgh, for public sale, on the 5th day of September next, taken in execution as the property of Samuel Stoops; the public are hereby informed, that the said Lot is not the property of Samuel Stoops, and is not subject to the payment of any of his debts, the said Stoops having legally conveyed, and delivered possession of the same to me previous to any judgments being obtained against him, to wit, by deed of bargain and sale dated and executed on the 12th of December, 1795.

JOSEPH ENGLEMAN.

Pittsburgh, August 23, 1797.

ALL those who have any demands against the estate of Daniel Kyll, late of Connelsville deceased, are requested to bring them in, properly attested, and all those who are any pay indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

NATHANIEL GIBSON, Admnstr.

Yough Forge, August 19, 1797.

Flax and Hemp Seed

IS much sought after by the subscriber, who is now erecting an Oil Mil on the Yough river, near Connelsville, where he intends giving the most generous prices for the above articles either in Cash, Bar-Iron or Oil, as may best suit those who would wish to exchange.

NATHANIEL GIBSON.

Yough Forge, August 19, 1797.

TAKEN up by the subscriber on the bank of the Allegheny river, at the new ferry above Robinson's, two stray Cattle, the one a work Ox of a red colour, with both hind feet white, the other a Cow of the same colour, with a white spot in her face. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JAMES M'CLERNON.

Pittsburgh, July 31, 1797.

By Yesterday's Mail

NEW-YORK, August 11.

By the ship Diligence, Captain Judson, who sailed from the Havannah on the 22d July, we are informed, that the day before he sailed four ships of the line and two frigates of 44 guns each, with troops, got under way and proceeded on a SECRET EXPEDITION.

BALTIMORE, August 14.

A gentleman arrived in this city yesterday from Alexandria, and brought with him and lodged in the Post-Office here, dispatches from Mr. Pinckney to our Executive.—The dispatches were received at Alexandria by the ship Saratoga, captain Brewers in 42 days from Rotterdam. Captain B. informed the above gentleman, that the day before leaving port (June 28) he dined with general Pinckney, who informed him, that the Executive Directory had invited him to return to Paris and resume his functions; that he was only waiting for fresh instructions from his government to comply with their invitation; and that every thing indicated an amicable and speedy settlement of all the differences between that country and this. Captain B. also mentions that the French government disavow the capture of American vessels—that it was principally owing to a pack of abandoned Americans in France, that orders were ever issued to molest our trade, but that they had now sunk into disgrace, and the true American character began to be respected again.

PHILADELPHIA, August 18.

Captain Rice, of the ship George, arrived here yesterday, informs, that he was at Lisbon on the 18th of June last (the day before he sailed from St. Ubes) and was there informed by the American consul, Mr. Tolardo, that the French and Spanish armies had entered the frontiers of Portugal in three different bodies. Captain Rice says, that this news was currently circulated at the exchange in Lisbon, and was generally believed.

That the Yellow Fever has made its appearance in the city, is now clearly ascertained by the Report of the College of Physicians; but we do not hear that its malignancy increases. The following official and other papers will serve to set the matter in its true light:

SIR,

THE alarm that prevails, respecting the appearance of the Yellow Fever in the neighbourhood of Penn Street, induces me to request that you will be so obliging as to obtain, from our Brethern of the College of Physicians, a statement of the facts, that have occured, in the course of their practice, and an opinion on the best mode of averting the calamity that threatens.

I am Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

To Dr. JOHN REDMAN, President of the College of Physicians.

Philadelphia, August 14.

Honored Sir,

ON the receipt of your letter I immediately summoned the College of Physicians, & laid it before them: and from a full statement of the facts, which have occurred upon the subject in the course of their practice, it is evident that a malignant contagious fever has lately appeared, in Penn Street and its vicinity, of which ten or twelve persons have died.

Our opinions upon the best mode of averting the calamity which threatens us, will be communicated to you as speedily as possible.

With all due respect,

I am Sir,

Your aged friend and fellow servant in the cause of humanity and the community.

JOHN REDMAN,

THOMAS MIFFLIN, Esq. Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,

Philadelphia, August 16.

At near four o'clock, just as this paper was going to press, we received the papers due by the Eastern mail. French news is received at Boston to June 23. A change has taken place in France, favorable to America; 'twas reported that Mr. Pinckney, our envoy, had been invited to Paris from Rotterdam. The American consul at Cadiz writes, that all American vessels detained in Spanish ports will be immediately given up, and all detained on suspicion of having enemies property on board, to have immediate trial.—A mutiny had broke out in admiral Jervis's fleet, which had been quelled by hanging 26 of the mutineers.—No news from England or Ireland.

Letters from Ireland, received by this day's mail inform, that the United Irishmen are coming in by thousands, to take the oath of allegiance.

...ty Dollars Reward.

...RAYED or ſtolen out of the paſture of ...ſeph Fannehill and Thomas Bracken, ...ar Pittſburgh, on the night of the 15th ..., a dark bay HORSE, about 14 hands ...d an half high, 9 years old this ſpring, a ...tural trotter, bald face, four white feet, ...e of which is white above the paſterns, ...d all round, ſhoes half worn. Whoever ...kes up ſaid horſe, and thief if ſtolen, and ...roſecutes him to conviction, ſhall receive ...e above reward, or Four Dollars for the ...ſe alone, and reaſonable charges if bro't ...me.

JAMES MORRISON.

Pittſburgh, July 28, 1797.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

THE ſubſcriber offers the above reward to any perſon or perſons who will apprehend and ſafely lodge in any goal of the ...te, a certain DAVID M'KESSOCK, who ...s ſentenced to undergo an impriſonment ...e goal and penitentiary houſe in Philaſphia, and who effected his eſcape from the ...ſcriber when conducting him to the ſaid ...al, agreeably to his ſentence on conviction. ...e ſaid M'Keſſock is about two years from ...eland, out of the county of Derry, and by ...de, a weaver. He is about 5 feet 7 inches ...gh, of a florid complexion, and fair hair, ...hich he commonly wears tied or queued; ...e made his eſcape at the peach orchard, 4 ...iles from Fort Littleton, and had on a high ...owned black hat, a dark brown coat, red ...cket, olive coloured velvet breeches and ...lue ſtockings, and had a ſmall iron chain ...ſtened to his right leg.

HENRY WISE.

Greenſburgh, July 26, 1797.

CUT NAILS.

THE *ſubſcriber takes this method of informing the public, that he has erected a ma...ne, (near Connell's Ville, Fayette county) ...hich goes by water, for the cutting of Nails. ...e performs the buſineſs in ſuch an expeditious ...d complete a manner, that he flatters him...f it will prove a very valuable acquiſition to ...s weſtern country, as he will be able to ſup...y thoſe who may favour him with their or...rs with Nails of different ſizes, at a ſhort ...tice, and on the moſt reaſonable terms. The ...ils cut by this machine are ſuperior to al...er cut Nails, and equal in quality to a ham...red Nail, as they are cut hot out of ham...red iron.*

NATHANIEL GIBSON.

Youngh Forge, May 29, 1797.

N. B. The price by the quantity of theſe ...ellent cut nails, will not be more than eigh...en pence per lb. at the Factory.

TO BE SOLD,

A Certain Tract of Land, of firſt rate quality, ſaid to be the moſt valuable ...the county, containing 955 acres, ſituated ...e county of Harriſon, and ſtate of Vir...ia, lying on Crooked Run and one mile ...e weſt branch of the Monongahela Ri...r, within two miles of the county town ...Clarkeſburgh, and one mile of a Furnace ...d Forge now erecting on the river. This ...oſt valuable tract of land may be conveni...ly divided into three beautiful and rich ...ms; it alſo abounds with iron ore, ſtone ...al, and lime ſtone, and has valuable ſeat, ...r furnace or mills, is well timbered and ...ttered; 600 acres of which is nearly level ...d may be made into excellent meadow.—...aſt year the improvements made on this ...ct produced 60 buſhels of Indian corn to ...e acre. The purchaſer prying one half ...ney will have it at a very reaſonable price. ...r further particulars apply to JOHN ANN..., Youngh Forge, near Connellsville; ...LLIAM DUCKERY, paper maker, near ...ppenſburgh, or to the Rev. GEORGE ...WNES, Chilliſburgh.

&c.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber living on Jacob's creek, three miles above ...rchbill's iron works, on the 26th day of ...ſt inſt. a dark bay MARE, with a ſmall ...ar on her forehead, 4 years old this ſpring, ...ne of her paces, about 14 hands high; alſo ...ſaddle Colt, one year old this ſpring, ...th a ſtar in his forehead, white mane and ...l. Whoever takes up ſaid creatures and ...ives them ſo that the owner may get them ...n, ſhall receive the above reward, toge...r with reaſonable charges if brought home.

PETER SMALL, jun.

...monclan County, South Hun...gton township, July 20, 1797.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed they are gone over ...e mountains, if they have not been ſtop...d in Ligonier Valley or the Glades.

Two Horſes, a Light

...ggon, and Harneſs compleat, for Sale. ...quire of the Printer, July 12, 1797.

ALL thoſe indebted to the partnerſhip of ...C. & J. Brotherton are requeſted to call ...ettle off their reſpective accounts before ...e 1ſt of September next, thoſe who neg...ting this notice may expect to be ſued with...reſpect to perſons, as not one day's ...rther indulgence can be given, by

JOHN BROTHERTON.

...ttſburgh, July 26, 1797.

NOTICE.

12th of February, 1789.

JOHN Campbell enters a caveat againſt granting a patent to Chriſtian Liſnet, on his warrant dated 3d of September 1785, for a tract of land in Waſhington county, alledging, that he the ſaid Campbell hath an older Virginia certificate for the ſame. The firſt Monday in October next is appointed for a hearing of the parties on this caveat, thirty days notice being given.

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.

John Lukens, Eſquire, Surveyor General.

28th Auguſt, 1790.

The parties not appearing on the former citation, I therefore appoint the firſt Monday in December next for a hearing of the ſaid parties, thirty days notice being given

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.

February 21ſt, 1797.

The parties not having appeared on either of the above citations, the firſt Monday in December next is therefore appointed for a hearing of the ſaid parties, or any others intereſted or concerned in the above caveat, ſix months notice, at leaſt, being given in the Pittſburgh Gazette, and alſo ſix months notice in one of the Philadelphia Gazettes.

By order of the Board of Property,

JOHN HALL, Sec. L. O.

NOTICE.

12th of February, 1789.

John Campbell enters a caveat againſt granting a patent to Francis Liſnet, on his warrant dated the 30th April 1788, for a tract of land in Waſhington county, alledging, that he the ſaid Campbell, hath an older Virginia certificate for the ſame. The firſt Monday in October next is appointed for a hearing of the parties on this caveat, thirty days notice being given.

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.

John Lukens, Eſquire, Surveyor General.

28th Auguſt, 1790.

The parties not appearing at the time above appointed, I do therefore hereby appoint the firſt Monday in December next, for a hearing of the ſaid parties, they having at leaſt thirty days notice.

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By order of the Board of Property,

JOHN HALL, Sec. L. O.

Grammar School.

THE *ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs his friends and the public, that he deſigns, provided he receives ſufficient encouragement, to open a Grammar School at his own houſe, in Derry township, Weſtmoreland county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the 1ſt day of November next, where the Latin and Greek Languages ſhall be taught with care and accuracy, together with Compoſition and Orthography, Geography and the Mathematics.*

Lodging can be conveniently obtained in the neighbourhood, and at a reaſonable rate.—The price of tuition, which will be reaſonable may be known by application to the ſubſcriber.

JOHN M'PHERRIN, A. B.

March 14, 1797. tf

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Deputy Surveyor's Office for the Diſtrict in the county of Weſtmoreland, bounded as follows—beginning at where the purchaſe line joins Canon's diſtrict, thence by ſaid purchaſe line to Allegany river, down Allegany river to the mouth of Kiſkiminitas, the up Kiſkiminitas and Conemaugh to the mouth of Stoney run, from the mouth of Stoney run a direct line to the line of Woods diſtrict, where the Pennſylvania road croſſes the Laurel Hill, and by the weſtern boundary of Woods and Canon's diſtrict to the place of beginning, is kept at the houſe of Col. Charles Campbell, on Blacklick, where attendance on behalf of James Roſs, Eſq. the deputy, will be given by

EPHRAIM B. ELLIOT.

July 22, 1797.

RAGS.

Three Pence per pound will be given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by the Printer.

PROPOSALS,

For publiſhing by ſubſcription, An entire New Work, entitled,

THE AMERICAN

Univerſal Gazetteer.

OR A GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY;

Containing

A full and authentic deſcription of all the empires, kingdoms, republics, ſtates, provinces, iſlands, cities, chief towns, ſeas, harbours, bays, rivers, lakes, mountains, caves, capes and promontories in the known world:

Together with

The government, cuſtoms, manners, and religion of the inhabitants; the ſituation, extent, bounds, climate, ſoil, and natural productions of each country; the curioſities, trade and manufactures of the cities and towns; their longitude, from the meridian of Philadelphia; their latitude, bearings and diſtances from remarkable places; the ſieges they have undergone, and the battles that have been fought near them; including the FULLEST and moſt AUTHENTIC account of the climate, ſoil, productions, curioſities, trade and manufacture of the United States; their counties, cities, towns, villages, &c.

BY JOSEPH SCOTT,

Author of the United States Gazetteer.

CONDITIONS.

I. The American Univerſal Gazetteer ſhall be printed in a handſome octavo, in an elegant manner, on a new type, and good paper.

II. When 500 copies are ſubſcribed for, the work will immediately be put to preſs.

III. It will be printed in numbers, containing fifty ſix pages, at one fourth of a dollar.

IV. With the work will be delivered twenty five maps, elegantly engraved, and two plates illuſtrative of the firſt principles of geography and aſtronomy.

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VIII. A liſt of the ſubſcribers, as patroniſers of the work will be annexed.

SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received by the author, No. 130, South Second Street, Philadelphia, and by *John Scull*, Pittſburgh.

Philadelphia, June 21ſt, 1797.

NOTICE.

CREDITORS of the eſtate of John Oliphant, late of Fayette county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts legally atteſted, and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are alſo requeſted to make immediate payment to

MARY OLIPHANT, adminiſtratrix.

July 25, 1797.

FOR SALE,

To Actual Settlers.

A FEW excellent Farms, in that tract of country, known by the name of New Connecticut, an and near the Mahoning or principal branch of the Big Beaver river, about 30 miles from where it empties into the Ohio at M'Intoſh. The exceſſent quality of the land, variety of ſprings, and eligible ſituation both as to water and land carriages, is too generally known to need any recommendation; there being a road already cleared out from M'Intoſh by the way of Major William's mills to the land. As thoſe lands have paſſed through a very regular channel of conveyance, any perſon who wiſhes to purchaſe may be aſſured of an indiſputable title. The particulars of which as well as the eaſy terms of payment, may be known by applying to JOHN YOUNG, at Braden's run, or PHINEAS HULL, reſiding on the land.

July 25, 1797.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE different Auctioneers appointed in the County of Allegheny, are requeſted immediately to come forward with their books and documents to ſettle up their buſineſs to the 30th of June, 1797, and take up their bonds where they have been complied with.

ROBERT JOHNSON, Collector of the Revenue, 4th Survey, Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.

July 10, 1797.

Blank Articles of Agreement, Judgment and Common Bonds, Apprentices Indentures, Juſtices Execu. tions, Summonſes warrants, &c. for ſale at this Printing Office.

THE partnerſhip of Alexander [illegible] the firm of A. [illegible] diſſolved by mutual conſent. [illegible] ed to ſaid firm are earneſtly [illegible] make immediate payment to A. [illegible] who is duly authoriſed to ſettle the counts, and thoſe who have any de... deſired to preſent them that pay... be made.

O. ORMSBY,
A. M'LAUGHLIN.

Pittſburgh, July 24, 1797.

A. M'Laughlin

HAS juſt received and is now opening a neat and general aſſortment of ...CHANDIZE, conſiſting of the follo... articles, viz. Dry Goods, Hardware, ...ceries and Queenſware, together with a handſome aſſortment of BOOKS and ST... TIONARY, which he is determined to ſell at the moſt reduced prices.

The Subſcriber has for Sale, a

NEGRO WENCH,

who is good for houſe or out work. The terms may be known by applying to

JOHN RICHEY, Copper Smith, near Budds Ferry, Yough.

Weſtmoreland county, July 18, 1797.

NEW STORE.

In Beaver Creek Settlement.

Juſt opened at WILLIAMS'S MILLS, *ſixteen miles from the Ohio, at the Forks of Little Beaver, on the main waggon road leading from Pittſburgh through M'Intoſh, up Big Beaver, by ſaid Mills to Mahoning, Shenango, the great Salt Springs, Pymatuning, and New Connecticut Settlements.*

The aſſortment of GOODS for Sale there, conſiſts of a conſiderable variety of articles, ſome of which are as follows, viz.

GREEN, *drab, blue and mixed coloured broadcloths*	*Blankets*
Caſſimers, aſſorted colours	*A variety of ſilk handkerchiefs*
Beaverets	*Cotton and linen ditto*
Foreſt cloths and coatings	*Muſlin cravats and ſhawls*
Flannels, velvets and corduroys	*Dimity and ſtriped bed ticking*
Royal ribbs and nankeens	*Silk, thread, mohair*
A variety of calicoes, chintzes and cambrics	*Bindings, ribbons*
Worſted, cotton & ſilk and cotton hoſe	*Pins, needles, buckaback, ſciſſors, knives*
Iriſh linens & durants	*Thimbles, razors and ſpectacles*
Taboreens & camblets	*Ink ſtands, powder, lead and ſalt*
	Tea and coffee
	10d and 6d nails
	Glaſs,

And a variety of other articles for which Caſh, wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Oats, Tow and Flaxen Linen, Butter, Beeſwax, & Furrs will be received in payment, by

ENNION WILLIAMS,
Agent Pop. Com.

June 20, 1797.

JOHN HAMSHER,

COPPER SMITH AND TIN PLATE WORKER,

In Fourth Street, Pittſburgh.

HAS now on hand, and for ſale, a large quantity of Stills, Copper and Tin Ware, and a quantity of Gin and Whiſkey, all of which he will ſell, either by wholeſale or retail, at the moſt reduced prices for Caſh or Country Produce.

Two apprentices and two journeymen wanted for the Copper Smith trade, and two journeymen to the Tinning trade, to whom the higheſt wages will be given. The higheſt prices given for old Copper, Braſs and Pewter.

N. B. He has alſo juſt opened a neat and general aſſortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, including a large quantity of beſt finiſhed BOOTS and SHOES, which he will ſell at a very low rate.

July 26, 1797.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber living on Loyalhannah creek, Salem township, Weſtmoreland county, a Bay Mare, branded on her left ſhoulder either 21 or 23, not very perceivable, a natural trotter, has dark mane, legs and tail, 4 or 5 years old, ſhe ſtrayed away about the middle of April.—Whoever takes up the ſaid Mare and returns her, or advertites in the Pittſburgh Gazette where ſhe may be found, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges.

ELISHA WALL.

July 4, 1797.